# Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES

Rst. 1888

Est. 1860

Eutered January 27, 1905, at the Post-Onice at Richmond. Va., as second-class matter. CUBLISHED every day in the year at 10 South Teuth Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-Dispatch Pub-lishing Co., Inc., Charles E. Hasbrook, Editor and Manager.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to The Times Dispatch, and not to individuals.



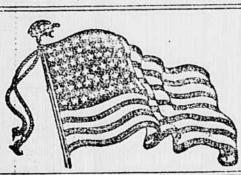
BRANCH OFFICES: Wash ington, 710 Fourteenth Street, N. W.; New York City, Fifth Avenue Build-ing; Chicago, People's Gas Bundang, Cantactelphina, Mu-

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN
ADVANCE by man; Daily
and summay, the year, \$1.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 8 months,
15.16; 1 months, 65 cents;
15.16; 1 months, \$2.50; 3 months,
\$1.50; one month, 45 cents,
\$1.50; one month, 45 cents,
\$1.50; one month, \$1.25; 3
months, 65 cents; 1 month,
\$2.50; cents. 25 cents. BY LOCAL CARRIER SER-VICE: Daily, with Sunusy, 15 cents a week; Daily with-out Sanday, 10 cents a week; Sunuay only, 5 cents.

Home of The Times-Disputch. Absolutely Ureproof. If our friends who tayor us with manuscripts and flustrations for flustration wish to have unavailable britishes returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The ASSOCIATED PRESS.—The ASSOCIATED PRESS.—The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1917.



Unofficial returns of the Iowa election for constitutional prohibition give the "wets" 1,000 majority in a total vote of 430,000 cast. The "drys" do not concede defeat, but have hopes that the official canvass will give them a majority. In either event, the contest will take its place as one of the closest on record.

Baltimore newspaper readers have exhibited an enthusiastic support of the Baltimore Sun in its sale of Liberty bonds to the public. During the eighteen days the sale has been in progress more than 100 persons have made daily purchases from the Sun, the sales totaling \$282,150 for the entire period; and over 1,800 buyers being recorded on the list. This is a praiseworthy showing, both for the public and the paper, and although the State of Maryland is far behind its allotment, Baltimore is hoping in time to catch up with Richmond.

The stock market is looking up again. As The Times-Dispatch advised a few days ago, when the market was undergoing liquidation and being hammered by interests to whose advantage it was to force a lower level of values, sound securities are worth holding on to. When the Liberty loan has been financed, confidence in the invincibility of American resources of financial strength will gather new strength and enthusiasm. This confidence will diffuse itself to all business activity. Sound securities represent basically sound business enterprise. Confidence in these securities makes for more successful business.

The President of the United States having designated Wednesday, October 24, as Liberty Day, the Governor of Maryland has issued proclamation declaring it a legal half holiday. No doubt the example will be followed by the executives of most of the States and by the mayors of cities throughout the country. Corporations and business houses might profitably take similar steps to emphasize the necessity for sacrifices and exertions for aiding the government in its herculean task of preparing the country, financially and otherwise, for the tremendous work that lies just ahead. A nation-wide revival of patriotism must have important results in unifying the sentiment of the people of this vast American domain.

The response our soldiers are making to the Liberty loan campaign, while a splendid tribute to their patriotism and business foresight, is at the same time a reproach to bond slackers among our civil population, whose dearest interests they have offered their lives to protect. There is scarcely a bond slacker in any of the military encampments in the country. Of the total issue, the indications point to the soldiers taking a large proportion of it. The smallest wage-earner in the country is equally as well able to subscribe for a bond as the best paid enlisted soldier. Yet, in addition to offering their lives for the country's safety, they are taking from their meager pay to help finance the war-a war that is waged in behalf of the people who stay at home and make money, for which the conflict has multiplied their opportunities. Should this bond issue fail, it will be a standing reproach to the patriotism of our civil population-the stay-at-homes who prosper upon the shed blood of American manhood

Mexico wanted rold-had to have it. The United States government commands the bulk of the world's stock of the precious metal. Recently silver, because of the increasing demand for its use as a circulating medium and virtual prohibition upon its export from Mexico, has become scarce and its metal value has greatly increased, approximating its minted value. On the strength of the demand for the respective metals in the two countries and the available supply, Mexico found it to her advantage to sel, and our government to purchase from the former 6,000,000 Mexican pesos at 88 1-4 cents an ounce for minting purposes, paying therefor in gold. This we can easily spare, as the condition of the United States Treasury at the close of business October 17 showed gold coin on hand, \$677,155,532.16; gold bullion, \$1,677,922,789.01; total, \$2,355.-078,321.17. Furthermore, the Carranza government has practically agreed to lift its embargo on the exportation of silver and copper to this country. Buy a Liberty bond. They are payable in gold, both principal and

interest, and besides all this gold in the Treasury they are secured by \$250.000,000,-000 of American wealth, which is steadily reproducing itself and multiplying its value.

No Retreat for America

THE serious results of German submarine and raider warfare in Western waters are emphasized in the official reports within the past three days of the torpedoing and disabiling of one American destroyer, the sinking of one American transport, with the loss of seventy lives, and the sinking of two British destroyers and nine convoyed merchant ships, with the loss of the lives of 135 officers and men on the British destroyers and the probable loss of the crews of all the merchantmen sunk except 100 sailors. All of these losses occurred in spite of the fact that both the transport and merchant vessels were convoyed by warships thought to be sufficient to insure their safety.

The steady decline in effective results of submarine warfare within the past few weeks has operated to inspire a belief in the public mind that defensive measures against the menace had attained a degree of immunity which justified the hope that the danger point had been passed. The shock occasioned by these disasters is a rude awakening from any such delusion. German ingenuity in the prosecution of its submarine activities has by no means been exhausted, and we may count curselves fortunate if the successes mentioned are not speedily and successively followed by even greater ones. The movement of American soldiers to the front has as yet scarcely begun. Between now and the inauguration of next spring's offensive more than a million American soldiers must be transported to France, if we hope to see that offensive made effective. Before the end of next year other millions must be sent over. In the meantime there must be kept moving across the ocean a constant stream of supplies of every kind needed by both our own and the armies of our ailies, supplemented by large supplies of foodstuffs for the civil populations of the allied countries. The ailies must have more man-power, more food, more money and more supplies, and it must be gotten to them during the coming winter, else the allied cause will face defeat.

Germany realizes this, and she is straining every resource within her power to meet the situation by improving her prospects. She wants peace, but she is not conquered, and she is not going to be conquered until America throws her full strength into the war. With the engines of destruction at her command, Germany is prepared to work havoc upon American life and American shipping until she has gained her objective of a satisfactory peace. Let us not deceive ourselves. Germany is not going to be defeated until the American people awaken to the stern reality that we are engaged in the most uncertain struggle within our whole history, and, so realizing, resolve to put into the conflict the utmost strength of which we are capable. We are not doing this as yet. Indeed, as touching what we may do when fully aroused to the necessity, we have hardly made a beginning. We are not even supporting the war heartily with our money power, as witness the lagging of the Liberty loan campaign.

We must wake up to the fact that this is a struggle from which there is no retreat for us. We must confine the war to European soil, and, by throwing our full strength into it there, win it completely, else make up our minds to see its horrors transferred to our own shores. It is as much for our own safety that the war is being waged as for that of our allies, and if we value that safety, we must demonstrate it by the whole-hearted and determined support we from now on give to the government in its plans for prosecuting it to a victorious conclusion.

## Mobilizing Our Money Power

THERE is one element of war which has not been successfully mobilized. That is the money power of the country. True, he first Liberty loan was oversubscribed. The second is being subscribed for with fine spirit, and the third may be consummated with the same spirit, but the fact remains that the vast financial strength of the American people has not been concentrated for the prosecution of the war.

For this reason the appeal of the President to the State banks and trust companies which may yet be outside the Federal reserve system, to join that system, is one of the most important pronouncements of the government since the war began. And if it is not favorably responded to by these institutions it will be the first war plea of the President upon which any body of American business men have turned their backs. Happily, the reserve system has fully vindicated itself, as well as established itself in the economic life of the nation. No single piece of constructive legislation of the past decade has been more beneficial in operation than has this. It might even be safely declared that none has been measurably as beneficial. It has met every test of peace and war in so far as the elasticity of our currency is concerned And so far as its resources go, the system has met the demands upon it since this country entered into the war. The regional banks have acted for the government in handling all the details of the first Liberty loan. They will handle the same details in the second. The member banks have co-operated to the fullest degree with the reserve banks in financing the war needs. But scarcely more than one-half of the banking wealth of the nation is represented in the Federal reserve system. Those institutions which are on the outside have not been slackers, it must be added. They have worked with great zeal and success, but they have worked as individual banks or trust companies and not as

members of a great conquering team. It is of the greatest importance that every State bank and trust company having sufficient capital unite with the reserve banks while the war lasts. By this means the whole financial fabric of the country will be available to meet the needs of the future. We must bear in mind that there will be a third. a fourth and possibly many other bond issues to be floated, many more issues of shortterm certificates to be absorbed and a vast amount of war financing generally.

The esteemed Danville Bee seems to have overlooked the editorial in these columns defending the people of Danville against the charge that they had perpetrated a lynching.

Dr. Garfield's assurance that the coal supply is plentiful doesn't help the man who is not being plentifully supplied.

The popularity of Chancellor Michaells has not grown to the point where the Germans will do much for the love of Mike.

Freedom of speech is all right when one is not too free with it.

# SEEN ON THE SIDE

Them Eyes of Yourn. (Being an attempt to express the divine passion in pure Americanese.)

Them eyes of yourn is like two stars That shine like jewels clear; They're bright and laughing like your mar's That's why I love you, dear! They open till I near can see

Your little soul within-O let me learn you loving me! With sighing we'll begin!

Them eyes of yourn that seem to burn, Near bust my heart to see; And all inside of me I yearn: My bride, you for to be! O let me learn you how to love-Come, put your hand in mine, And be my little turtle dove

And honeysuckle vine! Them eyes of yourn has got my goat-That's on the level, kid! You show more swan-stuff in your throat

Than Venus could of did! Come, clinch me, Babe! You got me, pal! I'm chained in love's sweet prison, Where every gink that's got a gal Is hern, and she is hisp!

Charconi Eph's Daily Thought.

"De mo' I learns about politics," said Charcoal Eph, "de more I 'preciates dat hit sure do take a heap o 'brain-work fo' some folks t' keep out o' de plenipotentiary. Try some salt, Mistah

Consolution! Cheer up, sister, don't you cry! Come a li'l felier by-um-by

An' yo' jess grab him by he nose An' set him on the sofa an' pro-po-po-popose!

Right! It's not remarkable that so many people are

in jail; the wonder is that so many are running loose. Moving.

"Say, Smith, what's your cook's name?" "You mean the one that just quit or the one I'm going to try to hire?"

#### Familiar Quotations.

Come across with a quarter, Mary; I've got to get my lunch downtown.

John, you are not telling me the truth! Oh! I wish my husband were as smart as yours!

A married woman is nothing but a kitchen slave, so there! Give me the envelope, John.

> Childhood's Innocence. Remember the time you bent a pin And looked for a chair to leave it in?

Gold in the green, and tinted Nature smiles On every hand; the white-lipped lake Beats on the shores, and in the nodding reeds The duck dips eagerly, to take

His vagrant food. A northwest wind comes by And stops a moment as it goes To herald the approach of Winter's King, Ruling the people of the Snows.

Ructions. "Terrible about the Smith de Puysters, isn't

"What's the matter now?" "Oh! they are constantly fighting about which one is the more peaceably inclined."

New Songs

Just received a new lot of lyrics from the ong people, as follows: 1. "Sliding Into Slivers on My Father's Cellar Door.'

2. "I Wonder Whose Hair She Is Wearing!"

3. "She Was a Perfect Lady, but She Started Wearing Socks!" 4. "He's a Bonehead, and His Mother Thinks He's Cute."

## Compensation.

A little bit of sunshine, A little bit of rain. A little bit of happiness,

A little bit of pain, A little moaning minor

To check some heedless song-A little bit of everything. And so we move along.

11. And some shall sip the poison That lurks within the wine, And some shall strike the cruel thorn That guards the pretty vine, And some shall weep, that others May love and laugh and live-

And some shall reach a hand to take

What others haste to give.

Fair, blue skies shine above us. Scarce hidden by a cloud, And we may have a wedding gown Who eke must take a shroud, And what the skies be darkened?-God's blue will come again! There's sunshine always somewhere For every bit of rain!

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady (Copyright, 1917, by National Newspaper Service.) Chronic Bronchitts.

There seems no good reason why elderly folk—say from twenty-eight to ninety-eight years of age—should have chronic winter cough, excepting coddling.
Old souls—that is to say, individuals who ac-

quire abnormal dignity too early in life, and forgot to do their somersaults as regularly as they say their prayers—have a strong temptation to coddle as soon as the warm days of summer have passed and the chill of fall ar-

tion to coddle as soon as the warm days of summer have passed and the chill of fall arrives. Their circulation is poor, by reason of slow metabolism; the metabolism is slow because it has been denied normal stimulus, which means insufficient open-air exercise, insufficient walking, too much sitting about indoors where it is nice and artificially warm.

Go to a warmer climate for the winter months. That was the good old counsel. Well, it is one way of coaxing the coddled old soul out into the open. Another way of accomplishing the same end is by excising the catching-cold delusion from the brain of the victim—but this is a very delicate and difficult operation after the age of thirty or thereabouts, when the gray matter has become set like plaster of Paris. The unfortunate who imagines for thirty years that he "takes cold" from weather, air, wind and dampness isn't going to alter his bad menial habit just because his doctor tells him he is wrong. To his mind it is just about the tai habit just because his doctor tells him he is wrong. To his mind it is just about the same as though the doctor were to tell him the sun neither rises nor sets, but just stands still. The bronchitis is an inflammation caused by gerins. Not any particular germ, but sundry and divers germs, which find a footing there, From the material expectorated these germs may be isolated by a bacteriologist, a few hundred billions of them gently killed by heat, and their dead bodies suspended in normal salt solution in sterilized containers. This constitutes an autogenous vaccine, small doses of which, injected under the patient's skin at intervals of two or three or more days over a period of a wo or three or more days over a period of a ew months, act as a hair of the dog that bites

We always feel hopeless for the victim We always feel hopeless for the victim of chronic bronchitis who refuses to go out for his constitutional when the weather isn't exactly to his liking. We feel just the opposite when we meet Old Mr. Coddle slushing along on the most disagreeable day, just as though he enjoyed the rain and the sunshine alike. Then we know that the delusion is getting weaker and the metabolism stronger. Mr. Coddle means business! Perhaps he has been reading John Burroughs.

Burroughs.

Open-air sleeping is another essential in the cure of chronic or recurring winter cough. It takes more courage and determination than most of the Coddles can muster to venture out on the porch for a night's communion with nature, even when the weather isn't actually frigid. But it pays, We have stacks of documentary evidence that it pays in health regained. Bronchitis germs hate the open air about as much as tubercle bacilli do,

Questions and Answers.

Child Grits Her Teeth in Sleep.—Our little girl, aged four, often grits her teeth while she is asiee). Last winter she had bronchitis, and the doctor then told us she had adenoids. Would adenoids account for it? And would it be safe AMERICA NEEDS PROTECTION adenoids account for it? And would it be safe
to have adenoids removed at her age?

MRS. H. E. O.

Answer.—Yes, adenoids frequently causes gritting of the teeth in sleep. It is safe and necessary in patients from a few months all the way up to thirty years. The younger, the better the result.

Typhoid Gone, Hair All Falling Out.—My oldest son, twenty, recently recovered from typhoid fever, is losing all his hair, and we are greatly in fear that he is going quite bald. Is there no preventative for such occurrence.

MRS. H. W. McA. Answer .- Even if it all falls out, it will grow

right back in again in due time. At least, that has always been the way with the hair after such an illness, and it matters little what treatments are employed.

#### Books and Authors

"The Rebuilding of Europe: A Survey of Old Surope and the Promise of the New," by David "The Rebuilding of Europe: A Survey of Old Europe and the Promise of the New," by David Jayne iiii, is a late issue by the Century Company. In this book Mr. Hill traces the development among European races of divergent philosophical ideais of government and their relation to the present world conflagration. It is at once a scholarly presentation of past faiths and a forecast of the internationalism which may come after the war. Mr. Hill points out the gradual transforence of sovereignty from state to people, and its effect upon the people's relation to the war. Not since the Crusaders battled for the Christian faith has there been waged a war so fundamentally abstract in its goal. Two conflicting philosophical principles—imperialism and democracy—are engaged in a life-and-death struggle. With brilliant reasoning and a wealth of philosophic authority, Mr. Hill analyzes the strength and weakness of both causes. David Jayne Hill, formerly university professor and one of the most experienced American diplomatists, writes out of the fullness of intimate study of the political ideals of Europe. He has served as minister to republican Switzerland and democratic Netherlands, and as ambassador to the German empire.

"With the Children on Sundays," by Sylvanus Stall. D.

publican Switzerland and democratic Netherlands, and as ambassador to the German empire.

"With the Children on Sundays," by Sylvanus Stall, D. D., is a volume just brought out by the Vir Publishing Company, Philadelphia, that should find a welcome in every American home. The author of this book was a lover of children, and he evidently knew how to win them. His avowed object is to render Sunday a delightful time without in any way detracting from the sacredness of the day. Realizing that the normal child mind is the same on every day of the week, he introduces the idea of "Playing Church." The little ones drive to church, with chairs for horses. They act as ushers to their parents, their dollies and imaginary auditors. A regular service is conducted. The children themselves do some of the preaching, and at the close of the service a chapter from "With the Children on Sundays" is read. Questions are asked concerning the lessons taught, and at the conclusion the children and their parents take the imaginary ride back to their home. In addition to this, there are many Old Testament scenes which are enacted. Each of the lifty-two object sermons has a number of lilustrations, and the full color page pictures and the half-tone illustrations make the book exceedingly attractive. The chapters are all so interesting in this volume that one could scarcely speak of them as studies, but rather as illuminating conversations with the young.

#### Current Editorial Comment

No Army Hastings, Neb., urging this to newspaper to support a movement to send Roosevelt to Russia sia at the head of an army. Such expressions are fairly common. Occasionally rumors are circulated that the government actually plans to send a force to Russia. It is one of those glittering ideas that won't do. The Russians have more men than they can use; their transportation system is so shot to pieces that it is exceedingly difficult to keep supplies moving: to fight 15,000 miles from the base of supplies would be virtually a physical impossibility; and we haven't had such spectacular success in getting ready an army for France that we could spare men to go anywhere else, even were the distance not prohibitive. The scheme of sending an army to Russia is about as practical as the one to send a flock of airplanes to Potsdam to carry off the Kaiser.—Kansas City Star.

Although the action of the United States Senate and its subcommittee might warrant a different conclusion Senator La Follette is not yet on trial for treason. The charges made against him are that he is unfit to sit in the American Congress during a war which he opposed and appears still to oppose. The latest activities of the Wisconsin Senator, who disapproves so heartily of herican self-defense against Germany, embrace the mailing under his frank of hundreds of thousands of copies of his speeches hostile to the Liberty loans. Govhis speeches hostile to the Liberty loans, ernment thus not only pays and honor author of these diatribes, but prints and author of these diatribes, but prints and circulates them—because he remains a Senator. A private citizen thus engaged would immediately encounter the penalty. The first remedy as against a United States Senator is the judgment of his fellow-members. If Senator La Follette, using his place and the official perquisites attaching thereto in a treacherous attempt to thwart the war measures of the United States, is fit to continue as an associate of honorable and patriotic men, what despicable behavior on the part of a member of the United States Senate would bar him from that body?—New York World.

#### News of Fifty Years Ago (From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 22, 1867.)



A number of citizens of Henrico assembled at the courthouse on Saturday afternoon to ratify the nomination of Franklin Stearnes as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. As usual, a crowd of Richmond negroes from Hunnicutt Hall entered the courthouse and, by disorderly proceedings, attempted to gag the speakers and control the meeting in the interest of Swann—and they did it. It was learned that these Richmond negroes were acting under the direct oracting under the direct ora

A number of citizens of

Over 200 premiums were awarded on Saturday by the Virginia Horticultural and Pomological Society, and this awarding closed the first an-nual meeting and exhibition. A convention of the churches of the Christian, or Disciples, denomination of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia will commence in Pittsburgh to-day and continue three days. Several Richmond delegates have gone to Pittsburgh to

Several of the largest whisky houses in New York were seized and closed by United States revenue officers yesterday. Sensational develop-

The Atlanta Opinion, the Georgia radical paper, has suspended for lack of patronage. The Georgia radicals, like those of Virginia, are not newspaper readers.

not newspaper readers.

All of the proceedings in the trial of John H. Surratt have been printed in book form at the Government Printing Office in Washington. They comprise two large volumes, legal size, of more than 700 pages each. It is dull reading matter. General Canby and Governor Orr have agreed upon measures for raising money to carry on the State government of South Carolina. None but taxpayers can be jurors, whether white or

William II. Wooding and Langhorne Scruggs are the conservative candidates for the convention in Pittsylvania County. The negroes have a majority of 224 on regis-ration in King William County. The con-

tration in King William County. The con-servatives have some hope of electing their ticket in that county.

Advices from Mexico say Santa Anna has been banished for a period of eight years.

Joe Coburn has accepted the challenge to fight Mike McCool, but the mill will not come off until next March. It will probably be somewhere in New York State.

# FRENCH TOWNS SACKED BEYOND DESCRIPTION

President Powell, of Hobart College, Double Hulls and Deck-High Bulk-Tells of Fearful Conditions in

Evacuated Sections.

Declares Our Army Must Go "Over There" and Strike Before Army From "Over There" Gets Opportunity to Come Here.

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, October 21 .- President yman Powell, of Hobart College, who has just returned from a tour of England and France, where he was sent to investigate conditions as a representative of the Presidents' Association of States, in an address here to-day declared French villages and towns recently evacuated by German troops

"The need of an effective army to protect America from such atroclous conquest as I have just seen in Northern France, and of such air raiding as I have witnessed in and about London, now is the most imperative thing in the history of this country," said he. "The army must go over the "The army must go 'over there' and strike before the army from 'over there' gets an opportunity to come over here, or we are lost.

"If you people here could see half of what I have seen in two months! If you could see with your own eyes the terrible conditions-for only a day -the question in your minds then would not be how much money you could spend for Liberty bonds or contribute to the Red Cross, but how little you could live on, so that you could give all the rest you have to these causes."

Powell described the fate that befell the town of Chauny, in the Aisne Department of France. The little city, he said, was of 10,000 inhabitants, and almost from the time of its founding, in 1664, had been the center of glass manufacture. It came into the hands of the Teutons in the course of their invasion, but last June or July they evacuated it.

The Germans were not content with the misery they already had caused," he said. "First they dismantled the glass factories, then they herded all the young women and young men into a parking space, and selected the young men for service of one sort or another behind the lines.

"Then they lined up the young wemen, according to rank in beauty. The highest official chose the fairest as his servant, the next highest officers made their selection, and finally the common soldiers took their pick. At the time I arrived in Chauny only 200 of the original inhabitants were left, and these were old men and women.'

#### EDITOR BEAT UNCONSCIOUS

Directors of Paper Assault Him After Controversy Over Contract of Stock.

(By Associated Press) TUSCALOOSA, ALA., October 21.-Percy Williams, Prentis Blackwell and "Wash" Moody, members of the board of directors of the Tuscaloosa News and Times-Gazette, were arrested here yesterday after a fight, in which Edward Doty, editor of the paper and president of the Alabama Press Association, was seriously injured. Doty was taken to a hospital and it was that he might not recover.

What little details of the affair that were given out made it appear that a fight followed a centroversy over the control of the majority stock of the paper. Williams, Blackwell and Moody recently filed ouster proceedings to remove Doty from active connection

rushed into the editorial offices, Doty was unconscious and Moody and Williams were trying to resuscitate him. The arrests followed. The three directors were charged with the assault.

## Information Bureau

Inquiries regarding almost any topic, inquiries regarding aiment may topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. As all inquiries are answered directly by personal letter, a 2-cent stamp is required for return postage, Address The Times-Diapatch Information Bureau, Richmond, Va.

A Legal Query.
L. A. H., Richmond.—This department does not undertake to answer questions involving legal opinions.

Five Thousand Deserters. H. C. T., Newport News.—The War Department estimates the number of deserters at 5,000. By deserters is deserters at 5,000. By deserters is meant those who failed to appear when called for examination. This is less than one in 100.

Homes for Aged and Decrepit. R. B. H., Lynchburg,—If you will address a letter to J. T. Mastin, secretary State Board of Charities and Corrections, Richmond, Va., you may obtain the information you request.

Commission Government.

J. C. M., Williamsburg.—Some of the advantages of commission government for cities are: First, a better business system in business affairs; second, it places responsibility directly and specifically upon individual officials; third, it permits and enforces prompt response to the complaints of citizens in the administration of government; fourth, it gives the people more power to control their own public business; fifth, it provides for the initiative, referendum and recall,

J. T. A., Bedford Cloth,
J. T. A., Bedford Clity.—To make cloth waterproof dissolve ten pounds of rosin in four gallons of hot linseed oil. Pour into a tub to which a wringer is attached. Fold cloth evenly lengthwise, making a strip nine inches wide. Pass this through the hot oil, and, as soon as well soaked, through the wringer, set as tight as it will take the cloth. Spread on the fence or ground immediately and do not fold or leave indoors until thoroughly dry. Drying may take a week or more. This solution will treat about fifty yards of cloth. To Waterproof Cloth.

F. C. W.. West Point.—Cards for playing games of chance are of the most remote antiquity and of almost universal usage. There is evidence that they were in use in Egypt in the time of Joseph, but they did not appear among the Jews until after their return from the Babylonian exile. They appeared as far east as Hindusian and China long before their introduction in Europe. The Chinese dictionary, Ching-tze-tung (1678), states that they were invented for the amusement of Suen-ho's concubines in the year 1120 A. D. Though it is likely that they were known to a few individuals in Europe about the middle of the fourteenth century, probably they were not commonly used until about the first of the fifteenth. the fifteenth.

# TO MAKE 35 NEW SHIPS UNSINKABLE AS POSSIBLE

heads Planned in Their Construction.

CAPPS GIVEN CREDIT FOR IDEA

Cost Will Be 15 Per Cent Higher Than for Ordinary Vessels-Speed of Sixteen and Half Knots Decided Ou-Practically No Free Board.

WASHINGTON, October 21 .- Double hulls, and deck-high bulkheads will make some thirty-five new ships the United States Shipping Board is building as well nigh unsinkable as a versel can be.

The plan of construction of these Colleges and Universities of the United cargo carriers and transports is not new in naval architecture. It is along well recognized lines. Expense has been the only objection heretofore, have been sacked beyond description. coupled with losses of large spaces within the ships.

The Titanic was plerced by the Iceberg because her hull was not double beyond a certain height, and because her bulkheads did not extend upwards beyond a certain height. But the famous old Great Eastern survived the wreck and was able to return to Liverpool in a damaged condition because she had a double hull throughout. The new ships will be practically cellular. And as a Zeppelin, due to its cellular construction does not necessarily fall because one of its compartments la opened, neither would one of this new sink because one of its tight bulkheads was stabbed by a tor-

It is said that the credit for planning the ships belongs to Admiral Capps, now the general manager of the Shipping Board. He refused to-day to comment upon the matter.

Sixteen and one-half knots has been decided upon as the speed of the "un-sinkable" ships. The construction cover will be 15 per cent more than in an ordinary ship, but the extra cost will be well worth while, claim experts. They say that it is almost certain that one torpedo could not sink such a ship. and indeed, it is uncertain whether two could send her to Davy Jones's locker. It is said that work upon these ships will begin at once, and they will be constructed as rapidly as shipyard space can be found.

American naval engineers are convinced that Admiral Capps has practically solved the problem of the submarines and that ravages to commerce and to lives, as in the Antilles case, will be checked materially.

Another prediction is that the ships will be built with practically no free board. Whether the seas sweep over board. Whether the seas sweep over the decks or not will be of little matter, for the hatches must be tight closing, if the cellular business, to be carried out in practice, to be carried out in practice.

The Shipping Board is considering remodelling present tonnage along the lines indicated whenever opportunity offers. However, this must take time as all bottoms available are now needed for immediate deep sea use. New Line Opens To-Day.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company will place in operation to-day its newly constructed line between Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., for freight service, it was officially

## Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and ad-dress of the writer. Name will not be published if writer so requests.

Show the Farmers How.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—There has been some criticism
of the farmers in regard to their slow
subscription to the second Liberty lean. with the paper, and it was said Doty claimed to have obtained a majority of the stock.

When a crowd, attracted by the fight, ment that has reached the city pro-ple in so many forms of attractive-ness has not been applied to them, besides, when people, and especially country people part with their money they want to see and get something for it

Appreciating the fact that the farm-

Appreciating the fact that the farmers have been overlooked and have not been properly canvassed for this loan, I suggest that the various banks of Richmond and other cities inaugurate a plan that will do the work. Let each leading bank send one or more automobiles through the country. Have the postmasters instructed to advertise the arrival of the bank officials, who are to be accredited agents of the banks, and who thus can deliver the bonds or receipts, which will represent the bonds. Ciragents of the banks, and whe thus can deliver the bonds or receipts, which will represent the bonds. Circulars can be mailed each postmaster for distribution, giving day and hours when the bank officials will be present to address the people upon the needs and advantages of the Liberty loan and to receive subscriptions. Let the country people understand that it is the safest and most satisfactory of all investments; that it is backed the country people understand that it is the safest and most satisfactory of all investments; that it is backed by the wealth and honor of the American people. In this manner, the entire country could be worked quickly, cheaply and effectively. In many places there would be great gatherings of the people at stores or schools, and a day of patriotic country display and even processions, would be locally inaugurated by patriotic and leading farmers, and the millions now held by the farmers would flow into Liberty bonds, the needs of our government met, our soldiers would have the financial backing they deserve, and the defeat of Prossianism assured. Put it up to Mr. McAdoo and the banks, Mr. Editor. P. A. L. SMITH. Cardwell, Va., October 19, 1917.

Lines to a Small Person. My temper, as you know, is mild, Because I have a good digestion; So, when I speak to you, my chi'd. Upon a mest important question, You need not have the slightest fear That I shall threaten you or scold

you; My disposition's not severe, As I believe that I have told you

The modern parent may not smite His offspring, nor address him rudely; Our forbears, we are told, were quite Mistaken when they wrought

crudely.
We may not slap the tiny hands For any fault or childish treason; Not even must we give commands Unless we tell the child the reason.

Therefore, to speak as science bids, In which I am a firm believer, Across the street have scarlet fever do not wish to have you shun

Your kind, nor go without a playmate. But will you please avoid them, son, Until they've started to desquamate?

Or, if you don't believe in germs (And many people seem to doubt them) Please state your case in rigid terms,

And we shall say no more about them. What's that you say? I make you sick? My little son, I hate to bother, But I am glad I cut this stick

In case of failure. Come to father!
-Ted Robinson, in Cleveland Plain